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ABSTRACT

Demographic, social, and economic data for persons of Spanish origin in the United States are presented. Data were collected in March 1973 by the Bureau of the Census as a supplement to its monthly Current Population Survey. Persons of Spanish origin are divided into: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other Spanish. Some of the characteristics described are: age, sex, residence, years of school completed, income, employment, occupation, marital status, and family. (NQ)

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PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN IN THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

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PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN IN THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

INTRODUCTION

This report presents demographic, social, and economic data for persons of Spanish origin in the United States. These data were collected in March 1973 by the Bureau of the Census as a supplement to its monthly Current Population Survey. Persons of Spanish origin in this report are subdivided into the categories: Mexican origin, Puerto Rican origin, Cuban origin, Central and South American origin, and other Spanish origin. Some of the characteristics that are described for this population are: age, sex, residence, years of school completed, income, employment, occupation, marital status, and family characteristics.

In March 1973 there were about 10.6 million persons of Spanish origin in the United States, and the majority of them, 6.3 million, reported themselves of Mexican origin and resided principally in the five Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas). Other estimates of persons of Spanish origin were persons of Puerto Rican origin, 1.5 million; persons of Cuban origin about 700 thousand; and about 2 million persons of Central or South American origin or other Spanish origin in the United States.

Table A. SPANISH ORIGIN POPULATION BY TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of Spanish origin	Number	Percent
Total, Spanish origin	10,577	100.0
Mexican	6,293	59.5
Puerto Rican	1,548	14.6
Cuban	733	6.9
Central or South American	597	5.6
Other Spanish origin	1,406	13.3

Table B presents estimates of persons of Spanish origin for selected individual States. These estimates were derived by applying the percent of Spanish origin persons in the State from the March 1973 CPS to an independent estimate of the total State population. Estimates of persons of Spanish origin by State are somewhat less reliable than estimates for the total United States, i.e. subject to larger sampling error, and should be used accordingly.

Age Distribution. In March 1973 the population of Spanish origin in the United States was a "young" population compared to the rest of the population. This is clearly indicated by "median age," at which half of the population is older, and half is younger. The median age for persons of Spanish origin in the United States was 20.1 years old, compared to 28.4 years old for persons not of Spanish origin. In most age distributions a low median age usually indicates a high proportion of children, and a high median age a preponderance of older persons. About 14 percent of the Spanish origin population was under 5 years old, whereas the corresponding proportion for the rest of the population in the United States was 8 percent. Moreover, the proportion of persons 65 years old and over for the Spanish origin population was only about 4 percent, as compared with 10 percent for the rest of the population.

Although persons of either Mexican or Puerto Rican origin had a low median age, 18.8 years, respectively, the substantial migration to the United States of Cubans mostly of adult age contributed to their relatively high median age, 35.3 years old. Also, the broad age distribution of this Cuban population resembled most closely that of the total population of the United States, notably the proportion of persons 65 years old and over.

Residence. Most Spanish origin families in the United States live in metropolitan areas. In March 1973 there were 2.3 million Spanish origin families, and over 1.9 million of these families, 83 percent, lived in metropolitan areas.

Among Puerto Rican origin families, 97 percent lived in metropolitan areas, as did 76 percent of the Mexican origin families. But within metropolitan areas residence in central cities was markedly different between families of Mexican origin and families of Puerto Rican origin; about 81 percent of the Puerto Rican families lived in central cities, but only 43 percent of Mexican origin families did so.

Table B. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN FOR THE UNITED STATES AND SELECTED AREAS IN MARCH 1973 AND THE PERCENT OF SPANISH ORIGIN IN MARCH 1973 AND APRIL 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Area	Persons of Spanish origin, 1973 CPS[1]	Percent Spanish origin population		Confidence interval[4] (one standard error)	
		1973 CPS[1]	1970 census[2]	Total Spanish origin, 1973 CPS (thousands)	Percent Spanish origin, 1973 CPS
UNITED STATES					
Total	10,577	5.1	4.5	10,278 to 10,876	5.0 to 5.2
SELECTED AREAS					
New York State	1,458	8.1	7.4	1,343 to 1,573	7.5 to 8.7
Five Southwestern States	6,273	16.9	13.9	5,840 to 6,706	15.7 to 18.1
California	3,011	15.0	11.9	2,800 to 3,222	14.0 to 16.0
Texas	2,190	19.0	16.4	1,983 to 2,397	17.2 to 20.8
Other[3]	1,072	19.7	16.0	844 to 1,300	15.5 to 23.9
Remainder of the U.S.	2,846	1.9	1.8	2,698 to 2,994	1.8 to 2.0

[1]Resident population excludes persons in institutions and Armed Forces in barracks.

[2]Resident population.

[3]Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico.

[4]Estimates in this table (as well as the rest of the report) are based on sample data and hence are subject to sampling error. If a census were conducted the chances are about 68 out of 100 the census result would be contained in the one-standard-error confidence interval given in this table. See the section on "Source and Reliability of the Estimates" for more information on standard errors and confidence intervals.

Table C. TOTAL AND SPANISH ORIGIN POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUPS AND TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

Age	Total	Spanish origin					
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central or South American	Other Spanish
Median age	28.1	20.1	18.8	18.8	35.3	25.2	19.7
PERCENT							
Under 5 years old	8.3	13.6	14.2	15.4	6.5	11.7	13.3
18 years old and over	66.9	53.9	51.6	51.3	71.6	63.5	53.3
65 years old and over	9.8	3.9	3.6	1.3	9.7	2.5	5.2

Table D. RESIDENCE OF FAMILIES WITH HEAD OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN OF THE HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Area	Total Spanish origin	Mexican origin	Puerto Rican origin	Other Spanish origin[1]
Total families	2,312	1,340	373	599
Metropolitan	1,922	1,019	360	544
Central cities	1,210	579	302	329
Balance	712	440	57	215
Nonmetropolitan	389	321	13	55
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Total families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan	83.1	76.0	96.5	90.8
Central cities	52.3	43.2	81.0	54.9
Balance	30.8	32.8	15.3	35.9
Nonmetropolitan	16.8	24.0	3.5	9.2

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Among Spanish origin families preference for nonmetropolitan residence rested with Mexican origin families; about 24 percent of these families lived in nonmetropolitan areas, whereas the proportions for Puerto Rican families and other Spanish origin families living in nonmetropolitan areas were 4 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

Marital Status. There was a higher proportion of single men than of single women among persons of Spanish origin 14 years old and over in the United States on March 1973; one-third of Spanish origin men were single, but only about one-fourth of Spanish origin women were single. However, about equal proportions, almost two-thirds, of men and women of Spanish origin were classified as presently married. The women of Spanish origin were much more likely to be reported as widowed or divorced than were Spanish origin men.

Married women of Puerto Rican origin were more likely not to be living with their husband, 15 percent, than were women of other categories of Spanish origin combined, 5 percent.

Table E. MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status	Total Spanish origin		Mexican origin		Puerto Rican origin		Other Spanish origin[1]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total persons, 14 years old and over	3,171	3,460	1,898	1,945	426	505	847	1,010
Single	1,056	836	642	510	134	142	280	244
Married	2,040	2,177	1,217	1,237	286	315	537	624
Widowed	43	237	26	127	2	23	15	86
Divorced	33	151	13	71	5	24	15	55
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	33.3	25.9	33.8	26.2	31.5	28.1	33.1	24.2
Married	64.3	62.9	64.1	63.6	67.1	62.3	63.4	61.8
Widowed	1.4	6.8	1.4	6.5	0.4	4.6	1.8	8.5
Divorced	1.0	4.4	0.7	3.7	1.1	4.8	1.8	5.5

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Lower female mortality accounts for much of the difference in the higher percentage of widowed females, 7 percent, relative to widowed males, 1 percent. There is some evidence, perhaps as a reflection of their older age distribution, that women of Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish origin combined were more likely to be widowed than women of either Mexican or Puerto Rican origin.

Family Size and Family Status. Families of Spanish origin are mostly large families. In March 1973 these families had an average of 4.13 persons per family, about 57 percent of them had 4 or more members per family.

Table F. FAMILIES WITH HEAD OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN OF THE HEAD AND SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Family size	Total, Spanish origin	Mexican origin	Other Spanish origin[1]
All families...	2,312	1,340	972
Percent....	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons.....	23.0	19.9	27.4
3 persons.....	20.6	19.0	22.7
4 persons.....	20.5	19.3	22.2
5 persons.....	14.6	14.6	14.6
6 persons.....	9.5	11.6	6.5
7 or more persons.	11.9	15.6	6.8
Mean number of persons.....	4.13	4.41	3.75

[1]Includes Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Families of Mexican origin were larger than families of "other" Spanish origin. Mexican origin families had on the average 4.41 persons per family, but families of Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish origin combined, had a smaller average, 3.75 persons per family.

Besides being large, Spanish origin families were also "young" families, with an average of about two persons under 18 years old, and only about one family out of every 10 with a member 65 years old and over.

About four-fifths of all households of Spanish origin were headed by men. But women of Puerto Rican origin were much more likely to head a household than women of any other Spanish origin category. Thirty percent of all Puerto Rican origin heads of household were women as compared with about 16 percent of Mexican origin household heads.

In March 1973, relatively few persons--only 4 percent--of Spanish origin age 14 years old and over, were living alone.

Years of School Completed. The increasing opportunity for acquiring an education is dramatically noted for persons of Spanish origin. Although one-fourth of all persons of Spanish origin in the United States 45 to 64 years old had completed less than 5 years of schooling, and only one-fourth had completed 4 years of high school or more, only 6 percent of persons of Spanish origin 25 to 29 years old had completed less than 5 years of school, and 50 percent had completed 4 years of high school or more.

Table G. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

Age and type of Spanish origin	Percent completed less than 5 years of school	Percent completed 4 years of high school or more
SPANISH ORIGIN		
Total, 25 years and over.....	19.5	35.0
25 to 29 years.....	5.8	50.4
30 to 34 years.....	10.6	42.1
35 to 44 years.....	16.5	38.0
45 to 64 years.....	26.1	25.7
65 years and over.....	50.2	12.9
MEXICAN ORIGIN		
Total, 25 years and over.....	27.2	27.3
25 to 29 years.....	8.8	46.1
30 to 34 years.....	16.4	36.4
35 to 44 years.....	23.2	28.3
45 to 64 years.....	36.5	15.9
65 years and over.....	68.4	4.0
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN		
Total, 25 years and over.....	10.0	44.8
Puerto Rican.....	15.6	26.0
Cuban.....	8.2	52.8
All other Spanish origin[1]. .	6.9	53.8

[1]Includes Central or South American and other Spanish origin.

Significant differences in educational attainment also exist between the ethnic subcategories of Spanish origin. About 27 percent of persons of Mexican origin, 25 years old and over, had completed less than 5 years of school; the corresponding proportion for persons of Puerto Rican origin was 16 percent and that for persons of Cuban origin was only about 8 percent. Another indication of the relatively high educational attainment of persons of Cuban origin 25 years old and over is the fact that one-half of them had completed 4 years of high school or more.

Employment. In March 1973 there were over 2.9 million men of Spanish origin 16 years old and over, and over 2.3 million of them, or 79 percent, were in the labor force. Of the 3.2 million Spanish origin women 16 years old and over, about 1.3 million--40 percent--were in the labor force. The proportion in the labor force for men of Mexican origin, Puerto Rican origin, and other Spanish origin, respectively, was almost the same. Puerto Rican women, and Mexican women each had a lower proportion in the labor force than women of other Spanish origin.

The total number of employed men 16 years old and over in the United States was estimated at about 51.0 million in the March 1973 CPS and about 2.2 million of these were men of Spanish origin. Among employed Spanish origin men the most prevalent occupation was that of operative, including transportation; over 27 percent were employed in this occupation. There is some evidence that the second most common occupation was that of craftsmen where over 18 percent were employed. Operatives are persons working as manufacturing checkers, clothing ironers and pressers, dressmakers, drillers, garage workers and gas station attendants, produce packers, laundry and dry cleaning operatives, and similar workers. Craftsmen include automobile mechanics and repairmen, machinists, carpenters, engravers, furniture finishers, jewelers, show repairmen, and similar workers. For employed Spanish origin women, the most common occupations were those of operative and clerical worker. A greater proportion of Mexican origin men were working as farm-workers than were men of Puerto Rican or other Spanish origin.

Table H. EMPLOYED MEN 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Total men, 16 years old and over	Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other Spanish[1]
Total employed	50,890	2,174	1,303	274	596
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers:					
Professional and technical	13.6	6.9	4.8	4.7	12.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	13.6	6.4	5.3	5.8	9.2
Sales workers	6.2	3.3	2.5	2.2	5.4
Clerical workers	6.8	6.3	4.1	9.9	9.6
Blue-collar workers:					
Craftsmen and kindred workers	20.9	18.4	20.0	13.5	17.1
Operatives, including transportation	18.9	27.2	28.4	33.9	21.5
Laborers, except farm	7.1	11.7	14.0	8.8	8.1
Farm workers:					
Farmers and farm managers	3.0	0.3	0.4	-	0.2
Farm laborers and foremen	1.6	5.6	8.4	1.1	1.3
Service workers:					
Service workers, except private household workers	8.2	13.9	12.0	20.1	15.4
Private household workers	-	-	0.1	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Family Income. In 1972 median income for families with a head of Spanish origin was $8,180, and families of Mexican or Puerto Rican origin had a lower median income than families of other Spanish origin. Overall about 18 percent of Spanish origin families had less than $4,000 income. Also, a larger proportion of Mexican origin families than Puerto Rican families had incomes under $2,000--about 7 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

Table I. INCOME IN 1972 OF ALL FAMILIES AND OF FAMILIES WITH HEAD OF SPANISH ORIGIN, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

Income	All families	Families with head of Spanish origin	Families with head of Mexican origin
Total families (thousands).....	54,373	2,312	1,340
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $4,000...	11.7	18.2	20.4
$4,000 to $6,999...	15.1	22.6	23.8
$7,000 to $9,999...	16.8	21.3	19.4
$10,000 to $14,999.	26.1	23.2	23.6
$15,000 or more....	30.3	14.7	12.6
Median income.....	$11,116	$8,183	$7,908

Size of family, through its relation to number of earners in the family, often affects total family income. In 1972, Spanish origin two-person families had a median income of $6,970; many of these families were newly formed by young couples or were families of elderly couples. Spanish origin families of five persons, however, had median incomes of $9,260; many such families have young adults or the wife of head and the family head in the paid labor force. By contrast, five-person families of Spanish origin other than Mexican or Puerto Rican origin had a median income of $11,560 in 1972 and about 8 percent of them had incomes of $25,000 or more.

Individual Income. In 1972, individual income showed a marked difference by sex for persons of Spanish origin who where working full or part-time as reported in the March 1973 CPS. The median income of Spanish men was $5,790, but for Spanish origin women the corresponding amount was $2,650. About 16 percent of the men of Spanish origin had incomes in 1972 that were below $2,000, and about 19 percent had incomes $10,000 or more. But among the women of Spanish origin, 40 percent reported incomes under $2,000 (including 21 percent with incomes under $1,000). A sex differential in median individual income was also found in particular for persons

Table J. MEDIAN INCOME IN 1972 OF FAMILIES WITH HEAD OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

Size of Family	Spanish origin	Type of Spanish origin		
		Mexican origin	Puerto Rican origin	Other Spanish origin[1]
All families.....	$8,183	$7,908	$7,163	$9,710
2-person families.....	6,969	6,060	6,951	7,753
3-person families.....	8,151	7,262	7,234	10,530
4-person families.....	8,759	8,487	6,886	10,640
5-person families.....	9,260	8,965	(B)	11,555
6-person families.....	8,736	8,553	(B)	(B)
7-or-more-person families.....	8,300	8,417	(B)	(B)

B Base less than 75,000

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and other Spanish origin.

Table K. INCOME IN 1972 OF PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH INCOME BY TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

Type of Spanish origin and sex	Median income	Percent with incomes below $2,000	Percent with incomes of $10,000 or more
MALE			
Total, Spanish origin	$5,786	16.2	19.1
Mexican	5,489	16.8	16.7
Puerto Rican	5,931	13.2	16.5
Other Spanish origin[1]	6,344	16.1	25.7
FEMALE			
Total, Spanish origin	$2,647	40.3	2.2
Mexican	2,105	48.5	1.1
Puerto Rican	3,374	22.4	1.1
Other Spanish origin[1]	3,166	34.6	4.2

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

As expected, usually the higher the educational level, the more the individual income. Those persons of Spanish origin with some college education had a median income of $8,050 but those with less than 5 years of schooling had a median income of only $2,980 (Table 12).

COMPARABILITY OF DATA WITH EARLIER YEARS

This report is another in a series of reports that furnish statistical data on the Spanish origin population in the United States. However, the estimated number of persons of Spanish origin in the United States from the March 1973 CPS is not directly comparable with estimates for these persons from the CPS of earlier years. Some of the factors affecting this comparability follow:

1. Change in the method used to classify the origin of children under 14 years old living in households where the head or wife of the head was of Spanish origin.

2. Change in the categories in which persons were asked to identify whether they were of Mexican origin.

3. Sampling variability that occurs because data are based on a sample rather than a census and from an updating of the CPS sample design to reflect the results of the 1970 census.

In addition, annual population growth would also contribute to the difference. Some details of each of these factors are given below.

Children of Spanish Origin Under 14 Years of Age. Children who were under 14 years old were not asked their ethnic origin in the Current Population Survey; rather, their origin was assigned on the basis of the origin of other household members. The rules for classification of children under 14 years of age were changed between March 1972 and March 1973. In the March 1972 CPS children under 14 years of age were classified as Spanish only if the head of household was Spanish (or if the head did not know or did not report his origin and his wife reported Spanish origin). In March 1973, the Spanish origin classification for children under 14 years of age was expanded to also include the Spanish origin of the wife of the head, i.e., if the wife was Spanish, although the head was not Spanish, the child was, nevertheless, classified as Spanish. Although there is evidence that part of the difference between 1972 and 1973 in the Spanish origin population was due to this change in allocation rules, the actual increase cannot be determined because of the effect of other factors operating on the data. However, the change in allocation procedures did add to the total number of persons of Spanish origin. In March 1973 there were 400,000 children under 14 years old living in households where the wife of the household head was of Spanish origin but the household head was not of Spanish origin, and all of these children were classified as of Spanish

origin. Such children in March 1972 would not have been classified as of Spanish origin.[1]

Expansion of Mexican Ethnic Origin Designation. CPS categories for self-identification as to whether of Mexican origin were increased from two to four in the March 1973 CPS. Previous to March 1973 each respondent was given a card containing a list of origins, among which were, (1) Mexican, or (2) Chicano. In the March 1973 CPS the choices available on the card given to respondents were expanded to include, as separate groups, (1) Mexican-American, (2) Chicano, (3) Mexican, (4) Mexicano. These additional choices may have contributed to an increase in the number of persons of Mexican origin in March 1973 over March 1972. A comparison of the responses of persons who were in both the March 1972 CPS and the March 1973 CPS indicated that the addition of the Mexican origin categories may have caused an increase in both the Mexican origin population and in the total Spanish origin population, as some persons who did not report any Spanish origin in the 1972 CPS reported a Mexican origin category in the March 1973 CPS.

Sampling Variability and Sample Redesign. Since the estimates of the total number of persons of Spanish origin in March 1973 and March 1972 are based on samples, the estimates may differ somewhat from the results of surveys covering all households in the country but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The sampling error of an estimate is defined as the difference between the estimate obtained and the results theoretically obtainable for a comparable complete coverage survey.

Between March 1972 and March 1973 the CPS sample was changed to reflect new information available from the 1970 census on the geographic distribution of the population of the United States. One effect of the change in the sample used for March 1973 is to increase the estimate of persons of Spanish origin by about 545,000; this figure represents a substantial part of the sampling error of the difference between the March 1972 and 1973 figures. Also, another effect is that the sample used for the March 1973 CPS produces an estimate of persons of Spanish origin more nearly comparable to the 1970 census estimate than the estimate produced by the sample used for the March 1972 CPS.

To reduce the sampling variability on the estimated number and characteristics of persons of Spanish origin, the March 1973 Current Population Survey sample of Spanish persons was doubled and the tabulations of data were adjusted to take this into account. This doubling, therefore, did not affect comparability with earlier surveys.

In 1970 there were an estimated 9.1 million persons of Spanish origin in the United States, according to the 1970 Census of Population, compared with the estimated 10.6 million persons of Spanish origin obtained in the March 1973 CPS. Some of the differences between the 1970 and the 1973 figures occured as follows:

Survey Procedures. The 1970 census used both self-enumeration and conventional procedures (using direct interviews) to collect the data on Spanish origin. The CPS was done entirely by interviewing, much of it by telephone.

Mexican Origin Categories. The 1970 census question on Spanish origin had only one category denoting Mexican origin, whereas the March 1973 CPS questionnaire had four categories denoting Mexican origin (see sample questions below).

Method of Assigning Origin to Children Under 14 Years Old. In the 1970 census the respondents themselves determined whether their children under 14 years old were of Spanish origin or not, and of those children whose mothers were of Spanish origin but whose fathers were not of Spanish origin 230,000 were classified by their parents as not of Spanish origin and 148,000 as of Spanish origin. In the March 1973 CPS all of the children under 14 years of age were classified as Spanish origin if either the head or his wife was of Spanish origin. As indicated earlier, about 400,000 children in 1973 were classified as of Spanish origin where only the wife, but not the head, was of Spanish origin.

[1]Except for those cases where the origin of head was not known or not reported. About 80,000 children under 14 were classified on this basis as of Spanish origin in March 1972.

Sample Size and Variability. The 1970 census data on persons of Spanish origin were based on a 5-percent sample of the population, and the March 1973 CPS data on persons of Spanish origin were based on a sample of about 1 in 800 persons; hence, sampling variability also affects comparability between these data.

Population Growth. One of the reasons that the March 1973 estimate of the population of Spanish origin differs from the 1970 figure is because of population growth. Birth, death, and migration data, specifically for persons of Spanish origin, are not available, therefore, population growth in the Spanish origin population cannot be precisely estimated. However, rough computations suggest an approximate rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) of about 1.8 percent per year or 5.3 percent for the period between 1970 and 1973. In addition, net immigration from abroad could have contributed significant numbers. For example, in the three year period ending June 30, 1972, about one-half million (490,000) immigrants were admitted to the United States from all Spanish-speaking countries (including 159,000 from Mexico) as permanent residents. Thus, all told, population growth for the period from April 1970 to March 1973 may account to close to two-thirds of the difference between the 1970 census and the March 1973 figures. The balance is accounted for by the other factors noted.

The 1970 census question

13b. Is this person's origin or descent— (Fill one circle)

- ○ *Mexican*
- ○ *Puerto Rican*
- ○ *Cuban*
- ○ *Central or South American*
- ○ *Other Spanish*
- ○ *No, none of these*

The March 1972 CPS question

52. What is ...'s origin or descent? (Show Flash Card or read List)

German	○	*Mexicano, Chicano*	○
Italian	○	*Puerto Rican*	○
Irish	○	*Cuban*	○
French	○	*Central or So. Amer*	○
Polish	○	*Other Spanish*	○
Russian	○	*Negro*	○
English, Scot, Welsh	○	*Other*	○
		Don't know	○

The March 1973 CPS question

52. What is ...'s origin or descent? (Show Flash Card or read List)

German	○			
Italian	○	*Mexican American*	○	
Irish	○	*Chicano*	○	
French	○	*Mexican (Mexicano)*	○	*(Ask 53)*
Polish	○	*Puerto Rican*	○	
Russian	○	*Cuban*	○	
English	○	*Central or So. Amer.*	○	
Scottish	○	*Other Spanish*	○	
Welsh	○	*Negro or Black*	○	
Don't know	○	*Other (Specify below)*	○	

Table L. NUMBER OF PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN: 1970 CENSUS AND MARCH 1973 CPS

Type of Spanish origin	1970 census	1973 CPS	
		Number	Percent change
Total, Spanish origin	9,072,602	10,577,000	16.6
Mexican origin	4,532,435	6 293,000	38.8
Puerto Rican origin	1,429,396	1 548,000	8.3
Cuban origin	544,600	733,000	34.6
Central or South American origin[1]	1,508,866	597,000	-60.4
Other Spanish origin	1,057,305	1,406,000	33.0

[1]Decrease in the number of persons designated as of Central or South American origin between 1970 and 1973 may have occurred because of: (1) a shift to one of the four Mexican origin categories included in the March 1973 CPS, and (2) the replacement of self-reporting with direct interview.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population Coverage. This report includes the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States and members of the Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post, but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces.

Rounding. The numbers in this report are in thousands. The figures may differ slightly from table to table since individual numbers were rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals. Similarly, individual percentages were rounded and parts may not always add to 100 percent.

Persons of Spanish Origin. Persons of Spanish origin in this report were determined on the basis of a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Respondents were asked to select their origin from a "flash card" listing ethnic origins. Persons of Spanish origin, in particular, were those who indicated that their origin was either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South America, or some other Spanish origin.

Five Southwestern States. Data provided in this report for the five Southwestern States refer to the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, combined.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Years of School Completed. Data on years of school completed in this report were derived from the combination of answers to two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade of school he has ever attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Marital Status. The marital status classification identifies four major categories: single, married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of the enumeration.

The category "married" is divided into "married, spouse present," and "married, spouse absent." A person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife was reported as a member of the household, even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or on vacation visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. The group "married, spouse absent" includes married persons living apart because either the husband or wife was employed and living at a considerable distance from home, was serving away from home in the Armed Forces, was residing in an institution, had moved to another area, had separated from their spouse because of marital discord, or had a different place of residence for any other reason.

Family. The term "family," as used in this report, refers to a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. Thus, if the son of the head of the household and the son's wife are in the household, they are treated as part of the head's family. On the other hand, a lodger and his wife not related to the head of the household or an unrelated caretaker and his wife who are members of the household are considered as additional families, and not a part of the household head's family. The term "size of family" refers to the number of persons who are living together and are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Primary Family. A primary family is a family that includes among its members the head of a household.

Household. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also

counted as a household. The count of households excludes rooming houses, college dormitories, military barracks, institutions and other group quarters. Inmates of institutions (mental hospitals, rest homes, correctional institutions, etc.) were not included in the survey.

Head of Household, or Family. One person in each household (and in each family) is designated as the "head." The number of heads, therefore, is equal to the number of households (or families). The head is usually the persons regarded as the head by the members of the group. Married women are not classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the survey.

Primary Individual. A primary individual is a household head living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Secondary Individual. A secondary individual in a household is a person such as a guest, lodger, or resident employee (excluding primary individuals) who is not related to any other person in the household. All persons in group quarters who were covered in the survey are counted as secondary individuals, even though a small number of them were living with relatives.

Unrelated Individual. The term "unrelated individuals," as used in this report, refers to persons 14 years old and over (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household by himself, or he may be part of a household including one or more other families or unrelated individuals, or he may reside in group quarters such as a rooming house. Thus, a widow living by herself or with one or more other persons not related to her, a lodger not related to the head of the household or to anyone else in the household, and a servant living in an employer's household with no relatives are examples of unrelated individuals.

Own Children. "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the family head. For each type of family unit identified in the Current Population Survey (households, families, and subfamilies), the count of own children under 18 years old is limited to single (never married) children.

Labor force. Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" is comprised of all civilians 16 years old and over classified as employed or unemployed.

Occupation. The data on occupation of employed persons refer to the civilian job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. The occupation groupings used here are mainly the major groups used in the 1970 Census of Population. The composition of these groups is shown in the 1970 Census of Population, PC (1)-C Series, General Social and Economic Characteristics. The categories used are combinations of detailed classifications.

Employed. Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the specified week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home, etc.) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Income. For each person in the sample 16 years old and over, questions were asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year. Although the income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding year the characteristics of the person, such as age, labor force status, etc., and the composition of families refer to the time of the survey. The income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the income year if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income includes amounts reported by related persons

who did not reside with the family during the income year but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration.

Low-Income Status. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the low-income (poverty) level, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index provides a range of income cutoffs or "low-income thresholds" adjusted to take into account such factors as family size, sex and age of the family head, the number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence. The poverty cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These income cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The average low-income threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $4,275 in 1972. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 91, "Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1972."

Median. The median is presented in connection with the data on age, years of school completed, and income. It is the value which divides the distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below this value and one-half of the cases exceeding this value.

Mean. The mean (or average) is presented in connection with data on number of persons per family. It is the value obtained by dividing the number of persons having the characteristic under consideration by the appropriate number of families.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of Data. The estimates for 1973 are based on data obtained in March of 1973 in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. The sample is spread over 461 areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In the sample approximately 47,000 occupied households are eligible for interview each month. Of this number 2,000 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 47,000, there are also about 8,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed. (Table L contains data based on a 5-percent sample from the 1970 census.)

In order to obtain more reliable data for the Spanish origin population, the March CPS sample was enlarged to include all households from the October 1972 sample which contained at least one person of Spanish origin. This resulted in almost doubling the number of sample persons of Spanish origin. This procedure is being continued in future years.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.[2]

Reliability of the Estimates. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. Statements of comparison qualified some way (e.g., by the use of the phrase "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

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[2]Also, estimates of Spanish origin population for New York and the five Southwestern States, as given in tables B, 1 and 3, are derived from the Current Population Survey but ratio-estimated to independent controls for total State population.

The figures presented in tables N through U are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item. Tables N through Q refer to estimated numbers and tables R through U to estimated percentages.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. Tables R through U contain the standard errors of estimated percentages.

The following table indicates which sets of standard error tables and parameters are to be used with tabular data in the report. Most data tables have only one associated set of standard error tables and parameters; tables H, 2, 3, 5, and 10, require two sets as indicated in table M.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers: Tables N, O, P, and Q show standard errors for estimated numbers. Linear interpolation in these tables may be used to obtain standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the table.

The standard errors are derived from the following formula

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad \text{(F.1)}$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters associated with the particular type of characteristic and its standard error table. Formula (F.1) may be used directly to compute the standard error if desired; it will give more accurate results than linear interpolation.

Table M: STANDARD ERROR TABLES AND PARAMETERS TO BE USED FOR EACH DATA TABLE

Char. type	Data tables	Standard error tables		Parameters	
		Estimated totals	Estimated percents	a	b
I	D, E, F, I, J, [illegible] 4, 6, 7, 13, 14, H and 10: Agriculture or detailed nonagriculture characteristics 2, 3[1] (1 or 2 year age groupings) 5 (Male or Female alone)	N	R	-.0000195	1422.2069
II-E	G, 8, 9	O	S	-.0000148	2285.1089
II-N	C, 11, 12; 2,3[1] (5 or more year age groupings) 5 (Both Sexes) H and 10: Broad nonagricultural characteristics	P	T	-.0000256	4431.7805
III	A, L (1973 data), 1[1]	Q	U	-.0000441	8917.4236
III	[illegible] (1970 Census data)	no standard error		-	-

- Represents zero.

[1] For standard errors of estimates for Five Southwestern States, multiply the entries of the appropriate standard error table by 1.86 and the appropriate a and b by 3.45.

Table N. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS

Type I Characteristics[1]

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error
10,000	4,000
25,000	6,000
50,000	8,000
100,000	12,000
250,000	19,000
500,000	27,000
1,000,000	38,000
2,500,000	59,000
5,000,000	81,000
7,500,000	98,000

[1]See table M to determine use of table N.

Table O. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS

Type II-E. Characteristics[1]

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error
10,000	5,000
25,000	8,000
50,000	11,000
100,000	15,000
250,000	24,000
500,000	34,000
1,000,000	48,000
2,500,000	75,000
5,000,000	105,000
7,500,000	128,000

[1]See table M to determine use of table O.

Table P. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS

Type II-N Characteristics[1]

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error
10,000	7,000
25,000	10,000
50,000	15,000
100,000	21,000
250,000	33,000
500,000	47,000
1,000,000	66,000
2,500,000	104,000
5,000,000	147,000
7,500,000	178,000

[1]See table M to determine use of table P.

Table Q. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS

Type III Characteristics[1]

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error
10,000	9,000
25,000	15,000
50,000	21,000
100,000	30,000
250,000	47,000
500,000	67,000
1,000,000	94,000
2,500,000	148,000
5,000,000	208,000
7,500,000	254,000

[1]See table M to determine use of table Q.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which this percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

Tables R through U show the standard errors of estimated percentages. Linear interpolation in these tables may be used to obtain standard errors for intermediate values of x and p.

The standard errors of estimated percentages are derived from the following formula:

$$\sigma_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \cdot p\,(100-p)} \qquad (F.2)$$

Here x is the size of the subclass of the population which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$), and b is the parameter in table M associated with the particular type of characteristic. Formula (F.2) may be used directly if desired. It gives more accurate results than linear interpolation.

Table R. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES

Type I Characteristics[1]

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	7,500
1 or 99.....	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
2 or 98.....	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
5 or 95.....	3.7	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
10 or 90.....	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
25 or 75.....	7.3	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.6
35 or 65.....	8.0	5.7	3.6	2.5	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.7
50.....	8.4	6.0	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.7

[1]See table M to determine use of table R.

Table S. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES

Type II-E Characteristics[1]

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	7,500
1 or 99.....	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2 or 98.....	3.0	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 95.....	4.7	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4
10 or 90.....	6.4	4.5	2.9	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5
25 or 75.....	9.3	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.8
35 or 65.....	10.2	7.2	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.8
50.....	10.7	7.6	4.8	3.4	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.9

[1]See table M to determine use of table S.

Table T. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES

Type II-N Characteristics[1]

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	7,500
1 or 99.....	3.0	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
2 or 98.....	4.1	2.9	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
5 or 95.....	6.5	4.9	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.5
10 or 90.....	8.9	6.3	4.0	2.8	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.7
25 or 75.....	12.9	9.1	5.8	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.1
35 or 65.....	14.2	10.0	6.4	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.2
50.....	14.9	10.5	6.7	4.7	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.2

[1]See table M to determine the use of table T.

Table U. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES

Type III Characteristics[1]

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	7,500
1 or 99.....	4.2	3.0	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
2 or 98.....	5.9	4.2	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.5
5 or 95.....	9.2	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.7
10 or 90.....	12.7	9.0	5.7	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.3	1.0
25 or 75.....	18.3	12.9	8.2	5.8	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.5
35 or 65.....	20.1	14.2	9.0	6.4	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.6
50.....	21.1	14.9	9.4	6.7	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.7

[1]See table M to determine the use of table U.

Note When Using Small Estimates. Percentage distributions are shown in this report only when the base of the percentage is greater than 75,000. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal real information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated totals are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these totals are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

Illustration of the Use of Tables of Standard Errors. Table E of this report shows that in March 1973 there were 1,898,000 males of Spanish origin 14 years and over. Table P shows the standard error on a estimate of this size to be approximately 89,000.[3] The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 89,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 178,000.

Of these 1,898,000 males of Mexican origin 14 years and over, 1,217,000 or 64.1 percent reported their marital status as married. Table T shows the standard error of 64.1 percent on a base of 1,898,000 to be approximately 2.5[4] percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 64.1 percent would be within 2.5 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 5.0 percentage points of a complete census figure; i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 59.1 to 69.1 percent.

Differences. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error. A more precise approximation to the sampling error of the difference in percents is given below.

Differences Between Percents. The formulas for approximate standard errors of the difference between percents are given by (F.3) and (F.4):

$$\sigma_{(p_1 - p_2)} = \sqrt{\frac{b_1}{x_1} p_1 (100 - p_1) + \frac{b_2}{x_2} p_2 (100 - p_2)} \quad \text{(F.3)}$$

where the bases of the percents x_1 and x_2 do not overlap, and

$$\sigma_{(p_1 - p_2)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} 100 (p_1 + p_2) - (p_1 - p_2)^2} \quad \text{(F.4)}$$

[3]Formula (F.1) gives a standard error of 91,000.

[4]Formula (F.2) gives a standard error of 2.3 percent.

where the base x of the two percents is the same.

In (F.3), b_1 and b_2 are the parameters for the characteristics and population in question; and p_1 and p_2 are the percents being compared ($0 \leq p_1, p_2 \leq 100$). In (F.4), b is the parameter for the characteristic in question.

Formula (F.3) is to be used when the bases do not overlap: for example, males of Mexican origin and males of Puerto Rican origin. It can also be used when one base is a subset of the other: for example, males of Mexican origin and all Spanish origin males, but in this case (F.3) will overestimate the standard error of the difference.

Formula (F.4) is to be used when the base of the two percents is the same and the percents do not overlap: for example, if the base is all families with head of Spanish origin and one is comparing the percent of these families living in central cities with the percent in the suburbs (Table D), one may use Formula (F.4) to calculate the standard error of the difference.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of a Difference in Percents. Table E shows that 63.4 percent of males of other Spanish origin reported that they were married and that 64.1 percent of males of Mexican origin were married. The standard error of 64.1 percent on 1,898,000 is 2.5 percent as shown above. The standard error of 63.4 percent on a base of 847,000 is 3.6 percent from Table S. The standard error of the estimated difference of 0.7 percent between males of Mexican origin and males of other Spanish origin is about 4.4 percent = $\sqrt{(2.5)^2 + (3.6)^2}$.[5] The difference of 0.7 percent is less than 2 x 4.4 = 8.8 percent, and also less than 1.6 x 4.4 = 7.0 percent; thus we cannot conclude with 90 percent confidence that the percent of other Spanish origin males who are married is greater than the percent of Mexican origin males who are married. Notice that in this case Formula (F.3) applies.

[5]Formula (F.2) gives standard errors of 2.3 percent, 3.5 percent, and (F.3) gives 4.2 = $\sqrt{(2.3)^2 + (3.5)^2}$ for the estimates of 63.4 percent, 67.1 percent, and the 0.7 percent difference, respectively.

Formula for the Computation of the Standard Error of a Mean. To get a rough estimate of the standard error of a mean, the following formula can be used:

$$\sigma^2_{\bar{x}} = b \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i x_i^2}{n} - \frac{\bar{x}^2}{n} \right] \qquad (F.5)$$

where n is the weighted total number of cases in all c classes, p_i is the percentage of total cases in i^{th} class, x_i is the midpoint of the i^{th} class (or discrete value of the i^{th} class); for example, for means in table E, use $x_1 = 2$, $x_2 = 3$, ..., $x_7 = 9$ (The average family size of those containing 8 or more persons is about 9.) $\bar{x}$ is the mean value of the distribution: $\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i x_i$ "b" is the parameter b from table M corresponding to the characteristic of interest (for mean family size, b = 1422.2069). To obtain an estimated standard error for a mean value, find $\sigma^2_{\bar{x}}$ and take the square root.

Medians. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form as well as on the size of the distribution from which the median is determined. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median based on a complete census lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate confidence limits of a median based on sample data:

1. Determine the standard error of a 50 percent characteristic using the appropriate table and base.

2. Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1).

3. Using the distribution of the characteristic, read off the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step (2).

A two-standard error confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step (1).

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of a Median. Table 13 shows that the median income for families of Mexican origin in 1971 was $7,908. The size or base of the distribution from which the median was determined is 1,340,000 families.

1. Table R shows that the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 1,340,000 is about 1.7 percent (1.6 percent from Formula (F.2)).

2. To obtain a two-standard error confidence interval on the estimated median, initially add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step (1). This yields percentage limits of 46.8 and 53.2.

3. From table 13 it can be seen that 44.2 percent of the families of Mexican origin had income of less than $7,000 and 6.3 percent had between $7,000 and $8,000. By linear interpolation the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about:

$$7{,}000 + (8{,}000 - 7{,}000)\left(\frac{46.8 - 44.2}{6.3}\right) = \$7{,}413$$

Similarly[6], the upper limit may be found by linear interpolation to be about:

$$8{,}000 + (10{,}000 - 8{,}000)\left(\frac{53.2 - 50.5}{13.1}\right) = \$8{,}412$$

Thus, the 95 percent confidence interval ranges from $7,413 to $8,412.

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[6] In computing the upper limit, 50 percent + $2(\sigma_{50})$ = 53.2 percent exceeds the upper boundary of the interval that contains the estimated median. From table 13 it can be seen that 50.5 percent had less than $8,000 and 13.1 percent had between $8,000 and $10,000.

Table 1. POPULATION OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX AND TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND THE FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES: MARCH 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and origin	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
UNITED STATES						
Persons of Spanish origin	10,577	100.0	5,195	100.0	5,382	100.0
Mexican	6,293	59.5	3,160	60.8	3,133	58.2
Puerto Rican	1,548	14.6	732	14.1	816	15.2
Cuban	733	6.9	352	6.8	381	7.1
Central or South American	597	5.6	269	5.2	328	6.1
Other Spanish	1,406	13.3	682	13.1	724	13.5
FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES						
Persons of Spanish origin	6,273	100.0	3,115	100.0	3,158	100.0
Percent of Spanish origin in the United States	59.3	(X)	60.0	(X)	58.7	(X)
Mexican	5,394	86.0	2,689	86.3	2,705	85.7
Puerto Rican	68	1.1	34	1.1	34	1.1
Other Spanish[1]	811	12.9	392	12.6	419	13.3

X Not Applicable.

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Table 2. TOTAL AND SPANISH ORIGIN POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

Age	Total persons	Spanish origin							Other origin	Don't know and not reported
		Total	Mexican		Puerto Rican		Other Spanish[1]			
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Total.....(thousands)..	206,295	10,577	3,160	3,133	732	816	1,302	1,434	172,816	22,902
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	8.3	13.6	14.7	13.6	17.5	13.5	11.6	10.7	8.3	6.0
5 and 6 years.....	3.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.7	6.4	5.1	4.0	3.3	2.3
7 to 9 years.....	5.5	8.1	9.0	8.4	8.2	7.4	7.7	6.1	5.6	3.9
10 to 13 years.....	8.0	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.4	10.9	10.5	8.8	8.1	6.2
14 and 15 years.....	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.4
16 and 17 years.....	3.9	4.6	5.0	4.7	3.7	5.6	4.5	3.5	3.8	4.6
18 and 19 years.....	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.1	2.6	3.7	4.2	2.9	3.6	4.4
20 and 21 years.....	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.8
22 to 24 years.....	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.5	5.0	5.9
25 to 29 years.....	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.8	8.2	10.2	7.0	7.9	7.2	8.4
30 to 34 years.....	6.1	6.4	6.5	5.6	7.8	7.0	5.6	7.9	6.0	6.9
35 to 44 years.....	10.9	11.2	9.8	11.5	11.6	9.9	12.6	12.7	10.7	11.8
45 to 54 years.....	11.4	8.2	7.3	7.9	7.8	7.7	9.4	10.1	11.6	11.3
55 to 64 years.....	9.2	4.4	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.6	6.1	7.0	9.5	9.7
65 to 74 years.....	6.2	2.9	2.7	2.6	0.8	1.3	3.5	5.2	6.3	6.5
75 years and over.....	3.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.7	3.7	3.9
18 years and over.....	66.9	53.9	50.1	53.2	50.3	52.2	57.1	63.5	67.0	72.5
21 years and over.....	61.5	48.5	44.7	47.2	46.9	46.8	51.7	58.5	61.7	66.0
Median age.....years..	28.1	20.1	18.0	19.5	18.1	19.2	22.2	26.6	28.4	30.0

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Table 3. SPANISH ORIGIN POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN, FOR THE FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES: MARCH 1973

Age	Total	Mexican		Other Spanish[1]	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total.....thousands..	6,273	3,689	2,705	426	453
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	14.0	14.9	13.0	16.3	12.8
5 and 6 years.....	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.3
7 to 9 years.....	8.5	8.9	8.5	8.5	5.6
10 to 13 years.....	10.4	10.5	10.4	11.0	9.5
14 and 15 years.....	4.6	5.1	4.3	3.9	4.5
16 and 17 years.....	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.3	4.8
18 and 19 years.....	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.9
20 and 21 years.....	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.7
22 to 24 years.....	4.9	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.8
25 to 29 years.....	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.6	8.7
30 to 34 years.....	5.8	6.3	5.7	5.1	5.2
35 to 44 years.....	10.4	9.7	11.4	8.7	10.6
45 to 54 years.....	8.0	7.3	8.3	8.0	10.2
55 to 64 years.....	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.8	6.1
65 to 74 years.....	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.5
75 years and over.....	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.2
18 years and over.....	52.2	49.8	53.9	49.9	58.4
21 years and over.....	46.4	44.1	47.7	45.3	53.0
Median age.....years..	19.1	17.9	19.8	18.0	22.8

[1]Includes persons of Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Table 4. FAMILIES WITH HEAD OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF FAMILY, TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN OF THE HEAD, AND METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Area	Type of family and origin of head									
	Total Spanish origin	Mexican origin			Puerto Rican origin			Other Spanish origin[2]		
		Total[1]	Husband-wife	Female head	Total[1]	Husband-wife	Female head	Total[1]	Husband-wife	Female head
Total families.....	2,312	1,340	1,106	186	373	256	105	599	487	95
Metropolitan areas.....	1,922	1,019	834	141	360	243	105	544	438	88
Central cities.....	1,210	579	463	88	302	199	93	329	256	65
Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more.....	1,287	547	448	71	298	203	87	442	353	75
Central cities.....	803	263	207	39	262	175	80	279	214	57
Metropolitan areas of 250,000 to 1,000,000.....	474	337	282	45	51	32	16	86	72	11
Central cities.....	299	228	189	32	29	17	12	42	35	6
Metropolitan areas of less than 250,000.....	161	134	104	25	11	7	2	16	13	2
Central cities.....	108	88	68	16	11	7	2	8	7	1
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	389	321	272	45	13	13	-	55	48	7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1]Includes families with "Other male heads" not shown separately.
[2]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Table 5. MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status	Total Spanish origin		Mexican origin		Puerto Rican origin		Other Spanish origin[1]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total persons, 14 years old and over	3,171	3,460	1,898	1,945	426	505	847	1,010
Single	1,056	896	642	510	134	142	280	244
Married, spouse present	1,912	1,945	1,142	1,139	259	241	511	564
Married, spouse absent	128	232	75	98	27	74	26	60
Widowed	43	237	26	127	2	23	15	86
Divorced	33	151	13	71	5	24	15	55
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	33.3	25.9	33.8	26.2	31.5	28.1	33.1	24.2
Married, spouse present	60.3	56.2	60.1	58.6	60.7	47.7	60.4	55.9
Married, spouse absent	4.0	6.7	4.0	5.0	6.4	14.6	3.0	5.9
Widowed	1.4	6.8	1.4	6.5	0.4	4.6	1.8	8.5
Divorced	1.0	4.4	0.7	3.7	1.1	4.8	1.8	5.5
Head of household	2,115	540	1,246	246	304	132	566	163
Single	136	101	69	39	26	26	42	36
Married, spouse present	1,847	(X)	1,105	(X)	255	(X)	487	(X)
Married, spouse absent	71	176	39	68	16	68	19	41
Widowed	29	145	18	87	2	14	9	43
Divorced	29	119	15	52	5	24	9	43
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	6.4	18.6	5.5	15.7	8.5	19.7	7.4	22.1
Married, spouse present	87.3	(X)	88.7	(X)	84.1	(X)	86.1	(X)
Married, spouse absent	3.5	32.6	3.1	27.5	5.4	51.3	3.4	25.1
Widowed	1.4	26.8	1.5	35.5	0.5	11.0	1.5	26.5
Divorced	1.4	22.0	1.2	21.3	1.5	18.0	1.6	26.3

X Not applicable.

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Table 6. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES WITH HEAD OF SPANISH ORIGIN, BY SIZE, TYPE OF FAMILY, AND TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN OF THE HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Size	Type of family by origin of head								
	Spanish origin			Mexican origin			Other Spanish origin[1]		
	Total[2]	Husband-wife	Female head	Total[2]	Husband-wife	Female head	Total[2]	Husband-wife	Female head
Total persons in families	9,556	7,944	1,369	5,907	5,051	698	3,649	2,893	671
All families	2,312	1,849	386	1,340	1,106	186	972	743	200
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons	23.0	19.2	35.4	19.9	16.1	34.5	27.4	24.0	36.0
3 persons	20.6	20.1	22.8	19.0	19.1	19.6	22.7	21.7	26.0
4 persons	20.5	21.5	17.4	19.3	20.0	15.7	22.2	23.8	19.0
5 persons	14.6	15.7	10.5	14.6	15.6	11.0	14.6	15.9	10.5
6 persons	9.5	10.2	7.1	11.6	12.2	10.0	6.5	7.3	4.0
7-or-more persons	11.9	13.2	6.9	15.6	17.0	9.2	6.8	7.5	5.0
Mean number of persons	4.13	4.30	3.55	4.41	4.57	3.76	3.75	3.89	3.36
Mean number of members under 18	1.90	1.94	1.95	2.15	2.20	2.14	1.56	1.55	1.78
Mean number of members 18 to 64	2.10	2.22	1.46	2.14	2.24	1.49	2.04	2.20	1.45
Mean number of members 65 and over	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.14
Mean number of own children under 18	1.79	1.85	1.76	2.01	2.10	1.87	1.49	1.49	1.66
Mean number of own children under 6	0.62	0.66	0.58	0.69	0.75	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.60
Mean number of own children under 3	0.31	0.34	0.24	0.35	0.38	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.24

[1]Includes Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

[2]Includes families with other male head, not shown separately.

Table 7. FAMILY STATUS OF PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Family status	Total Spanish origin		Mexican origin		Puerto Rican origin		Other Spanish origin[1]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total persons, 14 years old and over	3,171	3,460	1,898	1,945	426	505	847	1,010
Head of household	2,115	540	1,246	246	304	132	566	163
Head of primary family	1,923	382	1,153	184	266	102	504	95
Primary individual	192	158	93	62	37	29	62	67
Living alone	157	136	74	56	33	27	50	53
With nonrelatives	35	22	19	5	4	2	12	14
Not head of household	1,056	2,920	652	1,699	122	374	281	848
In families	987	2,850	616	1,671	111	369	261	810
Secondary individual	69	70	37	28	12	5	20	37
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total persons, 14 years old and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head of household	66.7	15.6	65.6	12.6	71.3	26.0	66.8	16.1
Head of primary family	60.7	11.0	60.8	9.5	62.5	20.3	59.5	9.4
Primary individual	6.1	4.6	4.9	3.2	8.7	5.8	7.3	6.7
Living alone	5.0	3.9	3.9	2.9	7.8	5.3	5.9	5.3
With nonrelatives	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.4
Not head of household	33.3	84.4	34.4	87.4	28.7	74.0	33.2	83.9
In families	31.1	82.4	32.4	85.9	26.0	73.0	30.8	80.2
Secondary individual	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.4	2.8	0.9	2.4	3.7

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Table 8. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE, SEX, AND TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, and type of Spanish origin	Total	Percent	Years of school completed							Median school years completed
			Elementary school			High school		College		
			0 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more	
MALE										
Total Spanish origin, 14 years and over	3,171	100.0	14.2	15.8	12.1	24.0	20.8	8.5	4.5	9.9
14 to 24 years	1,090	100.0	2.8	14.2	15.0	38.3	20.4	8.1	1.2	10.4
25 to 34 years	721	100.0	8.9	14.0	8.7	20.8	28.7	12.1	6.8	11.6
35 to 44 years	557	100.0	15.6	17.8	9.5	17.6	21.7	10.8	7.0	10.2
45 years and over	802	100.0	33.7	18.1	12.7	12.0	13.8	4.2	5.2	7.7
Mexican origin, 14 years and over	1,898	100.0	18.9	17.7	12.4	22.7	19.3	7.1	2.1	9.1
14 to 24 years	697	100.0	2.9	16.4	16.2	35.4	21.4	7.2	0.4	10.2
25 to 34 years	441	100.0	12.7	15.6	9.1	19.7	27.0	11.1	4.8	10.9
35 to 44 years	309	100.0	22.3	20.1	12.0	16.8	17.5	7.8	3.2	8.6
45 years and over	451	100.0	47.5	19.5	10.2	9.8	9.5	2.4	1.3	5.4
Puerto Rican origin, 14 years and over	426	100.0	11.5	16.4	15.7	33.6	17.6	4.0	1.4	9.5
14 to 24 years	136	100.0	5.1	12.5	18.4	44.1	16.2	5.1	-	10.0
25 to 34 years	117	100.0	6.0	17.1	12.0	36.8	22.2	4.3	2.6	10.2
35 to 44 years	85	100.0	14.1	17.6	8.2	30.6	23.5	3.5	1.2	9.9
45 years and over	88	100.0	26.1	20.5	25.0	15.9	9.1	2.3	3.4	8.1
Other Spanish origin, 14 years and over[1]	847	100.0	5.3	11.3	9.6	22.3	25.9	14.0	11.6	12.0
14 to 24 years	257	100.0	1.6	9.3	9.7	42.8	20.2	12.1	1.3	11.1
25 to 34 years	164	100.0	1.2	7.3	5.5	12.2	37.8	20.1	15.2	12.6
35 to 44 years	164	100.0	3.0	12.8	6.1	12.8	28.0	20.1	17.7	12.5
45 years and over	263	100.0	12.5	14.8	13.7	14.8	22.8	8.4	12.9	10.8
FEMALE										
Total Spanish origin, 14 years and over	3,460	100.0	13.6	17.1	12.9	22.9	24.9	5.9	2.7	9.8
14 to 24 years	1,118	100.0	2.4	11.6	15.6	37.7	24.3	7.1	1.3	10.6
25 to 34 years	788	100.0	7.1	14.7	11.3	21.1	34.3	7.6	3.9	11.4
35 to 44 years	623	100.0	17.3	19.1	10.9	15.9	26.3	6.6	3.9	9.4
45 years and over	931	100.0	30.1	24.1	12.4	11.4	16.6	2.6	2.9	7.5
Mexican origin, 14 years and over	1,945	100.0	18.2	18.4	12.9	22.7	21.9	4.6	1.3	9.0
14 to 24 years	681	100.0	3.4	13.5	16.3	36.6	23.2	6.5	0.9	10.4
25 to 34 years	420	100.0	10.7	16.7	10.0	21.9	32.1	6.4	2.1	10.7
35 to 44 years	361	100.0	23.8	21.3	11.9	15.2	21.9	4.4	1.7	8.4
45 years and over	483	100.0	41.6	24.8	11.6	9.5	11.0	0.6	1.2	6.0
Puerto Rican origin, 14 years and over	505	100.0	11.1	18.8	15.2	29.7	21.4	3.0	0.8	9.4
14 to 24 years	181	100.0	1.1	16.0	16.6	45.9	18.8	1.1	0.6	10.1
25 to 34 years	140	100.0	5.7	20.7	14.3	24.3	28.6	5.7	0.7	10.0
35 to 44 years	81	100.0	14.8	18.5	9.9	23.5	27.2	3.7	2.5	9.9
45 years and over	104	100.0	32.7	22.1	19.2	14.4	12.5	1.9	-	7.3
Other Spanish origin, 14 years and over[1]	1,010	100.0	5.8	13.6	11.8	19.9	32.6	9.9	6.4	11.8
14 to 24 years	256	100.0	0.8	4.3	13.3	35.2	31.3	12.5	2.7	11.7
25 to 34 years	227	100.0	0.9	7.5	11.5	17.6	42.3	11.5	9.3	12.2
35 to 44 years	182	100.0	5.5	14.8	9.9	13.7	34.6	12.1	8.8	12.1
45 years and over	344	100.0	13.1	23.5	11.6	13.4	26.2	5.8	6.1	9.4

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Table 9. PERCENT OF THE SPANISH ORIGIN POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER WHO COMPLETED LESS THAN 5 YEARS OF SCHOOL, 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL OR MORE, OR 4 YEARS OF COLLEGE OR MORE, BY TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

Years of school completed and age	Total Spanish origin	Mexican origin	Puerto Rican origin	Cuban origin	Other Spanish origin[1]
PERCENT COMPLETED LESS THAN 5 YEARS OF SCHOOL					
Total, 25 years and over	19.5	27.2	15.6	8.2	6.9
25 to 29 years	5.8	8.8	4.9	(B)	-
30 to 34 years	10.6	15.4	7.0	(B)	3.8
35 to 44 years	16.5	23.2	15.1	4.4	4.3
45 to 64 years	26.1	36.5	27.9	9.2	8.4
65 years and over	50.2	68.4	(B)	(B)	26.1
PERCENT COMPLETED 4 YEARS HIGH SCHOOL OR MORE					
Total, 25 years and over	35.0	27.3	26.0	52.8	53.8
25 to 29 years	50.4	46.1	33.6	(B)	72.9
30 to 34 years	42.1	36.4	29.8	(B)	59.4
35 to 44 years	38.0	28.3	30.7	58.1	62.2
45 to 64 years	25.7	15.9	13.4	50.3	43.7
65 years and over	12.9	4.0	(B)	(B)	21.6
PERCENT COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF COLLEGE OR MORE					
Total, 25 years and over	4.8	2.4	1.5	13.2	9.6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base less than 75,000.

[1]Includes Central or South American and other Spanish origin.

Table 10. EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF THE SPANISH ORIGIN POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and occupation	Male				Female			
	Total Spanish origin	Mexican origin	Puerto Rican origin	Other Spanish origin[1]	Total Spanish origin	Mexican origin	Puerto Rican origin	Other Spanish origin[1]
Persons, 16 years old and over	2,937	1,741	395	801	3,245	1,812	472	961
In civilian labor force	2,329	1,382	308	639	1,288	701	150	437
Percent in labor force	79.3	79.4	78.0	79.8	39.7	38.7	31.8	45.5
Percent unemployed	6.7	5.7	11.1	6.8	7.7	8.7	6.3	6.7
Employed	2,174	1,303	274	596	1,189	640	140	408
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6.9	4.8	4.7	12.4	6.8	5.2	5.0	10.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	6.4	5.3	5.8	9.2	3.6	3.8	2.9	3.9
Sales workers	3.3	2.5	2.2	5.4	5.0	5.6	1.4	5.1
Clerical and kindred workers	6.3	4.1	9.9	9.6	27.0	26.7	28.6	26.7
Craftsmen and kindred workers	18.4	20.0	13.5	17.1	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.5
Operatives, including transport	27.2	28.4	33.9	21.5	30.3	25.5	45.0	32.6
Laborers, excluding farm	11.7	14.0	8.8	8.1	1.2	1.4	2.1	0.5
Farmers and farm managers	0.3	0.4	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	-
Farm laborers and foremen	3.6	8.4	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.7	-	0.5
Service workers, except private household	13.9	12.0	20.1	15.4	17.7	21.1	11.4	14.2
Private household workers	-	0.1	-	-	4.8	6.4	0.7	3.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Table 11. INCOME IN 1972 OF PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

Income	Total Spanish origin		Mexican origin		Puerto Rican origin		Other Spanish origin[1]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total persons, 16 years old and over.....(thousands)..	2,937	3,245	1,741	1,812	395	472	801	961
Persons with income.(thousands)..	2,709	1,928	1,604	1,029	363	272	743	628
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	8.6	21.2	9.2	26.7	6.6	12.1	8.2	16.1
$1,000 to $1,999.....	7.6	19.1	7.6	21.8	6.6	10.3	7.9	18.5
$2,000 to $2,999.....	7.9	15.0	8.2	14.7	7.2	21.0	7.7	13.1
$3,000 to $3,999.....	9.1	14.1	10.5	12.6	9.1	17.3	5.9	15.1
$4,000 to $4,999.....	9.9	11.2	10.2	9.3	11.3	17.3	8.6	11.5
$5,000 to $6,999.....	17.6	10.9	17.1	9.3	20.1	11.8	17.2	13.1
$7,000 to $7,999.....	8.0	2.4	7.5	2.8	12.1	2.6	7.0	4.8
$8,000 to $9,999.....	12.2	3.1	12.9	1.7	10.2	6.3	11.7	4.0
$10,000 to $14,999.....	14.6	1.8	13.7	1.0	12.9	0.7	17.4	3.5
$15,000 to $24,999.....	3.6	0.3	2.7	0.1	2.5	0.4	6.1	0.5
$25,000 and over.....	0.9	0.1	0.3	-	1.1	-	2.2	0.2
Median income of persons with income.....	5,786	2,647	5,489	2,105	5,931	3,374	6,344	3,166

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Table 12. MEDIAN INCOME IN 1972 OF PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

Type of origin	Total	Years of school completed					
		Elementary school			High school		College
		0 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 year or more
Total, Spanish origin.....	$4,884	$2,982	$4,196	$4,288	$5,455	$6,516	$8,046
Mexican origin.....	4,737	3,005	4,258	4,163	5,957	6,586	8,302
Puerto Rican origin.....	4,999	3,572	4,501	4,559	5,926	7,155	(B)
Cuban origin.....	4,744	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5,724	6,700
Other Spanish origin[1].....	5,3?4	(B)	3,977	(B)	4,601	6,491	8,262

B Base less than 75,000.

[1]Includes Central or South American and other Spanish origin.

Table 13. INCOME IN 1972 OF FAMILIES WITH HEAD OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND TYPE OF SPANISH ORIGIN OF THE HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Families	Total	Percent	Family income										
			Under $2,000	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $3,999	$4,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 or more	Median income
Total families with head of Spanish origin..	2,312	100.0	5.0	5.8	7.4	8.5	14.1	7.9	13.4	23.2	12.5	2.2	8,183
2-person families.....	532	100.0	10.2	9.6	9.4	9.6	11.3	8.6	13.5	17.5	8.5	1.7	6,969
3-person families.....	476	100.0	5.5	8.0	8.2	6.9	14.3	6.3	12.2	23.5	14.3	1.1	8,151
4-person families.....	474	100.0	3.2	4.0	7.6	6.8	13.2	8.6	13.7	25.9	13.9	2.1	8,759
5-person families.....	337	100.0	2.4	2.7	5.3	9.2	15.7	7.7	12.8	27.9	12.8	3.3	9,260
6-person families.....	219	100.0	3.2	3.7	6.4	9.6	14.2	6.4	14.6	26.5	11.9	3.7	8,736
7-or-more-person families.....	275	100.0	2.2	3.3	5.1	10.5	17.5	8.7	14.5	20.7	14.2	2.9	8,300
Mexican origin families.....	1,340	100.0	6.6	5.7	8.1	8.3	15.5	6.3	13.1	23.6	11.6	1.0	7,908
2-person families.....	266	100.0	15.0	9.4	11.7	8.3	12.0	7.5	9.8	17.7	7.5	0.8	6,060
3-person families.....	255	100.0	8.2	10.2	7.8	6.7	16.1	4.3	11.0	22.4	13.3	0.4	7,262
4-person families.....	258	100.0	4.7	2.7	7.0	7.0	15.9	8.5	13.2	25.2	14.7	0.8	8,487
5-person families.....	195	100.0	2.6	2.6	6.2	10.8	16.9	6.2	14.4	27.2	12.3	2.1	8,965
6-person families.....	156	100.0	4.5	4.5	8.3	8.3	14.1	4.5	17.9	28.8	7.1	2.6	8,553
7-or-more-person families.....	209	100.0	1.9	3.8	3.2	9.6	19.1	5.7	15.3	23.4	14.4	1.0	8,417
Puerto Rican origin families.	373	100.0	3.2	8.8	9.7	11.8	14.5	10.7	13.7	18.0	8.0	1.6	7,163
2-person families.....	81	100.0	7.4	12.3	8.6	12.3	9.9	4.9	18.5	17.3	6.2	2.5	6,951
3-person families.....	89	100.0	3.4	11.2	10.1	7.9	13.5	14.6	12.4	18.0	9.0	-	7,234
4-person families.....	84	100.0	1.2	9.5	19.0	8.3	13.1	7.1	15.5	20.2	4.8	1.2	6,886
5-person families.....	62	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
6-person families.....	27	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
7-or-more-person families.....	31	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Other Spanish origin families[1]	599	100.0	2.3	3.8	4.7	7.0	10.5	9.5	13.9	25.7	17.0	5.3	9,710
2-person families.....	186	100.0	4.3	9.1	6.5	10.8	10.8	11.8	16.1	17.2	10.2	2.7	7,753
3-person families.....	132	100.0	1.5	1.5	6.8	6.1	11.4	4.5	14.4	29.5	20.5	3.0	10,530
4-person families.....	131	100.0	1.5	3.1	1.5	5.3	10.7	9.9	14.5	30.5	18.3	4.6	10,640
5-person families.....	80	100.0	1.3	1.3	3.8	2.5	11.3	7.5	11.3	35.0	18.8	7.5	11,555
6-person families.....	36	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
7-or-more-person families.....	35	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. B Base less than 75,000.

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Table 14. TOTAL SPANISH ORIGIN AND MEXICAN ORIGIN FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS OF LOW INCOME STATUS FOR SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Selected characteristics	Total Spanish origin			Mexican origin		
	Total	Below low-income level		Total	Below low-income level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Families	2,312	477	20.6	1,340	323	24.1
Mean size of family[1]	4.13	4.64	(X)	4.41	4.86	(X)
Head 65 years and over	146	37	25.4	90	28	31.5
With related children under 18 years	1,700	416	24.5	1,032	278	26.9
Mean number of related children	2.57	3.17	(X)	2.77	3.38	(X)
Head not a high school graduate[2]	1,382	372	26.9	889	264	29.7
Head worked last year	1,884	262	13.9	1,125	206	18.3
Worked year-round full time	1,344	105	7.8	784	85	10.9
Families with female head	386	187	48.4	186	102	55.1
Unrelated individuals	489	162	33.1	219	82	37.6
65 years and over	82	30	36.0	55	18	(B)
Not a high school graduate[3]	246	87	35.4	125	45	36.0
Worked last year	317	60	18.9	137	32	23.4
Worked year-round full time	183	13	7.1	75	9	12.0
Female unrelated individual	228	89	39.2	90	47	52.3

B Base less than 75,000.
X Not applicable.

[1]Mean based on persons of Spanish or other origin in families of Spanish origin.
[2]Head 25 years old and over.
[3]Unrelated individual 25 years old and over.